# Bias-Variance and Cross Validation

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IIT Gandhinagar

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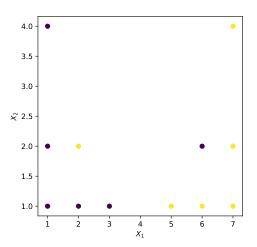
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1. Introduction to Bias-Variance

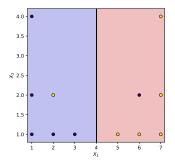
2. Practice and Review

#### A Question!

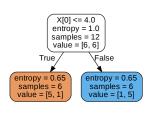
What would be the decision boundary of a decision tree classifier?



## Decision Boundary for a tree with depth 1

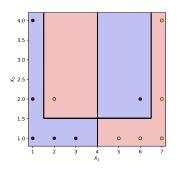


**Decision Boundary** 

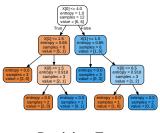


**Decision Tree** 

## Decision Boundary for a tree with no depth limit



**Decision Boundary** 



**Decision Tree** 

## Are deeper trees always better?

As we saw, deeper trees learn more complex decision boundaries.

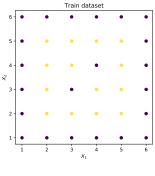
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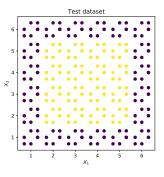
But, sometimes this can lead to poor generalization

## An example

#### Consider the dataset below



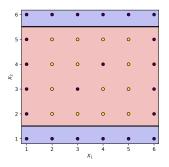
Train Set



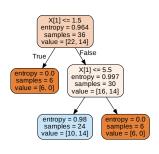
Test Set

## Underfitting

Underfitting is also known as high bias, since it has a very biased incorrect assumption.



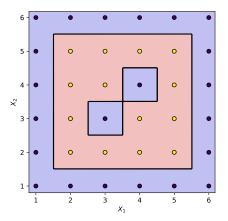
**Decision Boundary** 



**Decision Tree** 

## Overfitting

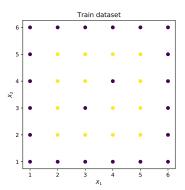
Overfitting is also known as high variance, since very small changes in data can lead to very different models. Decision tree learned has depth of 10.



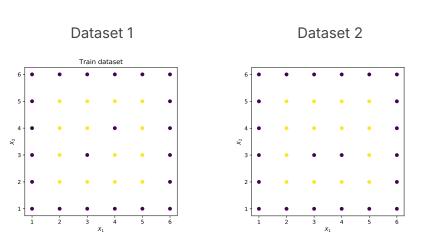
A small change in data can lead to very different models.

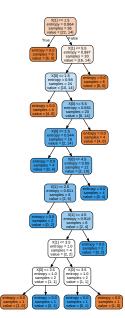
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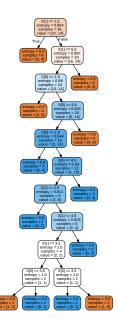
#### Dataset 1



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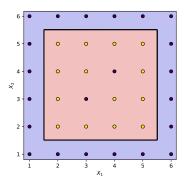




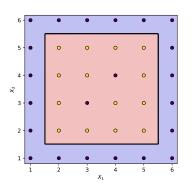


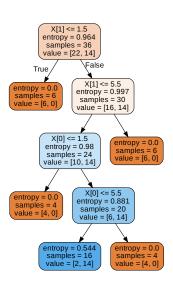
## A Good Fit

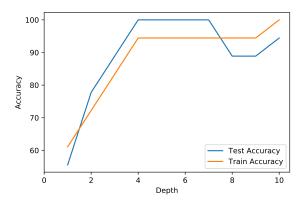
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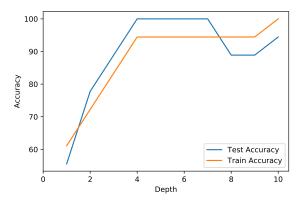


#### A Good Fit

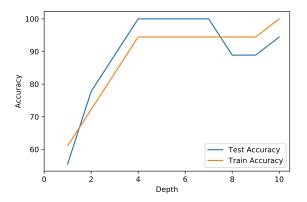




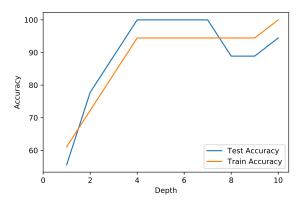




As depth increases, train accuracy improves



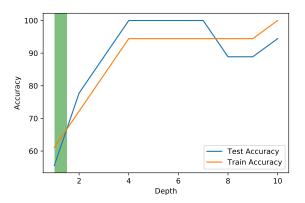
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## Accuracy vs Depth Curve: Underfitting

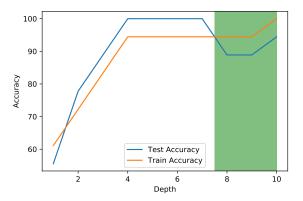
The highlighted region is the underfitting region. Model is too simple (less depth) to learn from the data.



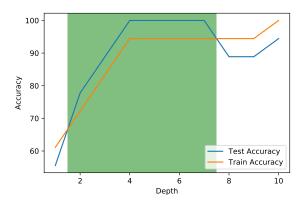
## Accuracy vs Depth Curve: Overfitting

The highlighted region is the overfitting region.

Model is complex (high depth) and hence also learns the anomalies in data.



The highlighted region is the good fit region. We want to maximize test accuracy while being in this region.



## The big question!?

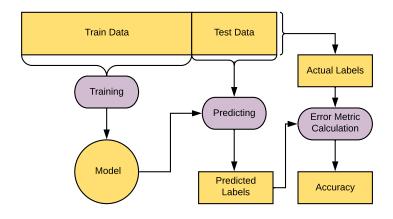
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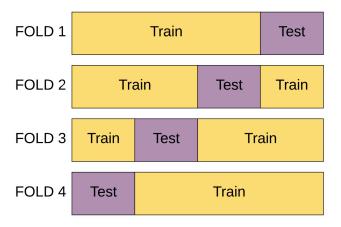
How to find the optimal depth for a decision tree?

Use cross-validation!

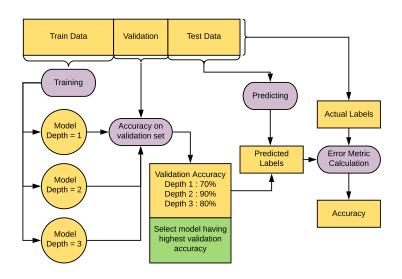
## **Our General Training Flow**



## K-Fold cross-validation: Utilise full dataset for testing



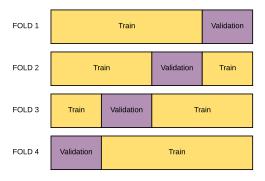
#### The Validation Set



#### **Nested Cross Validation**

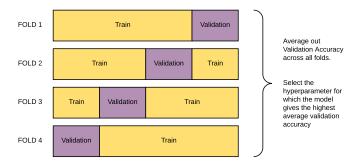
Divide your training set into k equal parts. Cyclically use 1 part as "validation set" and the rest for training.

Here k=4



#### **Nested Cross Validation**

Average out the validation accuracy across all the folds Use the model with highest validation accuracy



## Pop Quiz: Bias-Variance Concepts

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- 3. How does cross-validation help in model selection?
- 4. Why can't we directly optimize for test error?

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- Model Selection: Choose complexity that balances bias and variance
- No Free Lunch: Cannot reduce both bias and variance simultaneously

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